



EVERY TUESDAY

CHILDREN'S NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

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WELCOME!

Emerging from a snug incubator into a rather bleak and cheerless world, these Easter chicks found a friend waiting to greet them warmly.

Easter Service on Church Roof

ON the roof of the Holy Sepulchre Church in Jerusalem, above the Chapel of St Helena, black monks worship God under the stars. They are Abyssinians and live near their tiny chapel in mud-roofed huts. We do not know much about them, but they are very poor and keep to themselves. They call their black Abbot "Abouna," which means "Our Father."

On Easter Eve they hold a very beautiful and moving service. The monks are gathered together in a tent specially erected for the occasion. When the Abbot has taken his place, plaintive hymns are sung, suggesting the sadness of the disciples who mourn their Lord. The Abbot then reads the story of Our Lord's Passion up to the point where the women reach the empty tomb.

After that, the monks and

clergy and important guests who are present form a procession. Many of them wear magnificent vestments rich with gold. The Abbot himself walks under a huge gold and velvet umbrella—a symbol of high office in Abyssinia. The cross-bearers wear beautiful crowns studded with jewels.

All are carrying candles and the procession moves slowly four times round the dome of St Helena's Chapel, as if searching for the Body of Christ. For a time the singing is mournful, with the throb of drums in the background. But suddenly the mood changes, the rhythm quickens, the singing becomes joyous. No longer need they search for the Body of Christ. "He is not here—He is risen." Then they return to their tiny chapel to celebrate the Easter Feast.

J FOR JILL—AND SO ON

A LETTER addressed to Miss J. Cobbledick of 8 East Park Avenue, Plymouth, might go to June, Jill, Jennifer, Judith, Janet, Joyce—or even baby Jacqueline!

One wonders what happened in the home of Jonathan Hornblower, famous Cornish engineer of the 18th century, when messages arrived for Miss J. Hornblower and Mr J. Hornblower; for the Christian names of all his 12 children began with J. The girls were Julia, Jedida, Johanna, Jemima, Jecholia, and Jerush; the boys' names were Jethro, Josiah, Jabez, Jonathan, Jesse, and Joseph!

Three Mountains in a Day

MAX JOHNSTONE, 15-year-old pupil of Wanganui Technical College, New Zealand, has climbed the three chief mountains in the thermal district of the North Island in one day.

Several years ago a party of climbers accomplished this feat in 19 hours; Max took 17 hours! Unaccompanied by a guide, he climbed Mount Ruapehu's 9175 feet; next he made the difficult climb up Mount Ngauruhoe (7515 feet); and finally he scaled the 6458-foot-high Mount Tongariro, covering altogether a distance of 41 miles.

THE GREATEST MASS ON EARTH

Flying Man's Search For a Mountain Higher Than Everest

IS Everest the highest mountain on earth? The reference books say it is, but Mr Milton Reynolds, United States millionaire who flew round the world last April, thinks they may be wrong. In a specially-equipped plane he has flown to Asia to look for a mountain higher than the mighty Himalayan peak.

Ever since flyers over the Himalayan "hump" reported during the war that they had seen a mystery mountain and had been forced to fly at heights over thirty thousand feet to avoid it, the supremacy of Everest (29,141 feet) has been open to doubt.

A Tibetan God

Some say the mountain the flyers saw was the giant Amnyi Machen, which may reach higher into the clouds than any other land mass. Tibetans believe that the god Amnyi Machen lives in this wild confusion of towering pinnacles, an isolated group of the Kuenlun Range, just west of the great bend of the Yellow River in eastern Tibet. Only estimates have been given of the height of Amnyi Machen, and they vary considerably, ranging from 25,000 to 30,060 feet above sea level.

Until recently even official measurements of the height of mountains tended to be erratic. The height of Everest, for instance, used to be given as 29,002 feet, and whether or not Kinchinjunga is the second or third highest mountain in the world is still not certain.

This is not surprising, when we consider the vast chain of the Himalayas, thrown up in fantastic rock masses by some convulsion of the earth, and still being pushed up by the pressure of the oceans. It stretches in a curve for almost 1600 miles and

has an average breadth of 200 miles along the northern boundary of India. It is a bewildering labyrinth of icy peaks, glaciers, valleys, and gorges. It is definitely known to number a hundred peaks of 24,000 feet and more. At the southern end of the range, where it tapers to its narrowest, stand K2 or Mount Godwin-Austen (28,250 feet), and Kinchinjunga, sometimes given as 28,444 feet.

But it is known that errors are likely to occur in the most elaborate calculations and trigonometrical processes so that these heights can only be regarded as approximate.

Causes of Error

Sir Thomas Holditch, one of the greatest of survey authorities, held that there are bound to be errors owing to refraction. The rays of the sun passing through rarefied air is liable to cause this. Another obstacle to accuracy is the attractive forces exercised by a great land mass like the Himalayas. It is well known that in the vicinity of the range there is a slight dip in the surface of the water which affects instrument levels. Yet another difficulty is the definite fluctuation of height due to seasonal snowfall piling up on the summits. It has been suggested that this was why flying men assumed they were looking at a mountain higher than Everest. At that time there may have been an

Continued in next column

An Ideal School Down Under

How would you like to go to a school where the one term of the year lasts only a fortnight, and there are no examinations to pass and no homework to do?

Such a school is held each summer in Perth at the University of Western Australia, organised by the Adult Education Board. The minimum age for students is 16, but there is no maximum age, and one of the most regular students is in his sixties. This year the 20th Summer School had an attendance of 317; of whom 126 were in residence at the University Hostel. (The West Australian Government Railways issues free return rail passes to all living at a distance of more than 50 miles from Perth.)

The day begins with physical training at 7.15, followed by breakfast. The first lecture is at 9.15 and is the only one which all members are expected to attend. A subject is chosen and each morning dealt with from a different aspect; this year's subject was "Australia and Her Northern Neighbours."

Morning tea comes next, and then all are free to follow their own interests from subjects like current events, educational and social psychology, the art of the composer, art appreciation, dramatic art, outdoor sketching and water-colour, geography, book-binding, leathercraft.

On Starlit Nights

Perth weather at this time of the year provides a long succession of warm, starlit and moonlit nights, so the evenings are spent in the Somerville Auditorium, a large stretch of slightly sloping lawn enclosed by a breakwind of densely growing native shrubs and tall pine-trees. Seats are provided but many prefer to take rugs and cushions and sit on the lawn. The public is admitted and here, to audiences of up to 2000, are presented orchestral concerts, recitals, plays, and operas.

After the concerts supper is served, and then everyone adjourns to the velvety lawn in front of Winthrop Hall to join in folk dancing to the music of piano, accordion, or bagpipes.

When the term is over students regretfully pack their bags, and many a "See you next year" is heard, for many of the students so enjoy the fortnight's school that they spend their annual holiday there.

GREATEST MASS—Contd

abnormal accumulation of snow on the summit, adding noticeably to its height.

That the American expedition has at least some chance of finding a new world's highest peak is apparent when we consider that less than a hundred years ago the great area of Central Asia, from Tibet to the Pamirs, from the borders of India to the Siberian Steppes, was a wide unmarked space on the maps.

DIVERS ON PARADE



The Army has divers whose work it is to help in the maintenance of ports by clearing sunken ships and other obstructions. The soldiers in this picture are having their "uniforms" inspected at a Royal Engineers training centre near Southampton.

BRITAIN'S TASK IN 1948

In a White Paper with the title Economic Survey for 1948 the Government has again set before us all the stupendous difficulties our country is facing in its efforts toward recovery, and what prospects there are of overcoming them.

The survey for 1948 is an even less cheerful document than that for 1947. But the principal hope expressed in 1947 still holds good. It is that if we work hard enough we may expect to get out of our difficulties.

As in 1947, we have not got all the things we need in order to live comfortably. This is the main trouble in Britain's economic situation, and we have still to overcome the shortages of coal, electricity, steel, and all the many goods which are made with the help of these commodities.

Here are the new targets for production which this country must reach at any cost. They are higher than in 1947 and should therefore indicate the Government's confidence in this country's ability to reach them. Coal, our main raw material, has been set a high target—211 million tons compared with 196.6 million in 1947. It is also our aim to export 16 million tons of coal. We should also produce one-ninth more electricity.

Our farmers are expected to sow 10.6 million acres with main crops compared with 9.9 million last year. The steel industry must provide 14 million tons of raw steel compared with 12.7 million. Without plenty of steel we cannot hope to make sufficient quantities either of heavy bridges or of the finest needles—to give just two examples of the wide range of goods made of steel.

The nationalised British Railways, if they are to fulfil their great task of carrying goods all over the country, must get 48,000

new wagons, 600 new locomotives, and 1000 new carriages. The wagon production target is 50 per cent greater than last year.

And as to cotton, the backbone of the British textile industry, at least 900,000,000 lbs must be spun by the end of this year compared with 740,000,000 lbs in 1947.

There are hundreds of other smaller targets which Britain's great industries must reach, but it is upon the big six already mentioned that the success of 1948 depends. If these big targets are not achieved the hundreds and thousands of smaller targets can never be reached.

It would take far more space than the C.N. can give to explain how it is proposed to reach these targets. But we can never have enough space for repeating the Government's warning of what is likely to happen if we fail.

Unless there is increased textile production the clothing ration will have to be cut. Unless coal production exceeds 211 million tons there is little hope of improved supplies for industry or homes. High taxation must be maintained to prevent inflation. Demands for larger profits and wages must be postponed for the same reason; and we must save half as much again as in 1947 to keep the pound sterling secure.

Undoubtedly we face a year of great anxiety, but it is not anxiety without hope. Although much uncertainty still surrounds the Marshall aid plan, this economic survey shows that we can pull through in the end if each of us does his bit.

Greek Once Again

MARCH 7 was a most important date in Dodecanese history, for on that day King Paul of the Hellenes took part in a ceremony on Rhodes which formally proclaimed the Dodecanese islands to be part of the motherland of Greece. As these islands had been under foreign domination since 1522 it is easy to understand why this ceremony was an occasion for rejoicing in Greece.

The name of these islands comes from dodeka (Greek for "dozen"), and we may well wonder why, for if all the little islands are included there are nearly fifty, and if only the large ones are counted there are fourteen. Moreover, Rhodes, which is geographically not part of the Dodecanese at all, is the capital!

More than 85 per cent of the people are Greek-speaking, but

the strategic situation of the islands, just off the coast of Asia Minor, has always made them the object of aggression. From 1522 to 1909 they were part of the Turkish Empire, and in 1911, after promising self-government (a promise never kept) the Italians took possession until driven out by the Germans after the Italian surrender in 1943.

Except for Rhodes the islands are too bare for cultivation, and the people get their living mainly by sponge-fishing. In normal times, however, Rhodes is much visited by tourists as it is very old and picturesque. Between the years 1308-1522 the Knights of St John made it a Christian stronghold, and much of their citadel still remains. There is also a very eastern-looking Turkish quarter.

HE KEPT US SMILING

BRITAIN'S famous poster-artist, John Hassall, R.I., has passed on. His work, which includes those cheerful "Bisto" youngsters, is familiar to us all. Yet when he was a beginner John Hassall was told that his drawings were "very bad."

He was born in 1868, and, having twice failed in his examinations for the Army, he went to Canada and took up farming in Manitoba. In his spare time, however, he continued sketching. He sent one of his drawings to an English newspaper and it was accepted. At this he returned to England

to study art seriously. Here, however, a famous teacher advised him to give up the idea of ever becoming an artist.

Hassall refused to be discouraged and went to Antwerp, where he worked hard, joined the Academy, and soon rose to the top of the life-class.

He returned to England and his poster work became very popular. One of his most famous posters depicted a happy fisherman dancing on the sands at Skegness, with the caption: "It's So Bracing." He also illustrated children's books. Always his work was full of laughter.

The Story of a Crown

It is reported that the American State Department has decided to give into the keeping of the Vatican the Hungarian Crown left behind by Hungarian troops when they retreated from Germany in 1945. It was from the Vatican that this crown originally came—and here is the story of it.

The Hungarian tribes came to Hungary about A.D. 896, and by 997 they were strong enough to have a king—Stephen, an ardent Christian. In those days there were two Popes—one in Rome and the other in Byzantium (Istanbul). King Stephen chose to give his allegiance to the Roman Pope, Silvester II, who, to show his appreciation, gave the king a golden crown for his coronation in 1001.

Shaped something like a skull cap, it has a cross on the top and enamel pictures of the Apostles round the side, and King Stephen had it set within an older circular band which had been sent to his father by the Emperor of Byzantium.

The Hungarians have always regarded this as a very sacred crown, and all the kings crowned with it had to swear to put Hungarian interests before their own. Few of the Austrian Emperors who ruled Hungary kept their promises, and Joseph II (1780), more honestly, refused the crown entirely. Because of this Hungarians called him "The Hatted King."

The crown was rarely seen, being kept, guarded, in a crypt of the Royal Palace at Buda. Nevertheless, it has had its adventures. Once, in 1301, a pretender to the throne hid it in a wagon (it is believed it was then that the cross became bent, as it has remained to this day) and in 1848 the rebel patriot Kossuth buried it among the wilds of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier region.

Light Blue's Rudder



Fixing the rudder to the Cambridge boat for the Boat Race on Saturday.

A CHAMPION OF FREEDOM

THE sad end of one of Czechoslovakia's most famous and best-beloved sons, Jan Masaryk, the Foreign Minister, has emphasised to the world the tragedy of Czechoslovakia's loss of her liberty. We may say that his death was due to his deep sorrow at his country's coming under Communist rule.

Jan Masaryk, son of Thomas Masaryk, the founder and first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, was completely devoted to the cause of democracy. He often used to say: "I hold to my father's creed: 'Jesus, not Caesar.'"

Those abiding words he has left to his sorrowing fellow-countrymen—and to us.

WORLD NEWS REEL

RHODES SCHOLARS. Since the founding of the Rhodes Scholarship Fund in 1904, a total of 1222 students from 215 universities and colleges in the United States have received Rhodes grants.

Parishioners of St John's, Kensington, have sent to St John's, Camberwell, Australia, a ciborium for the altar in grateful acknowledgment of food parcels received.

In America a new alloy called Tenzaloy, composed of aluminium, zinc, and magnesium has been developed. It is reported to have all the properties necessary to make it a substitute for iron in the manufacture of machinery and hardware.

HE MADE GOOD. When Mr de Valera recently visited New York, his birthplace, he was officially introduced as "a boy from Manhattan Island who made good overseas."

Officers of the Argentine Marine Corps, two lieutenants, and ten sub-lieutenants have come to Britain for six months' training. They are attached to the Royal Marines.

At Palermo, Sicily, not long ago, the crew of the British cruiser HMS Phoebe entertained 200 poor children of the city.

HOME NEWS REEL

YOUNG HERO. A ten-month-old baby was rescued by his adopted brother, Sydney Lear, himself only 10 years old, when fire broke out in their home near Horsham.

The Bristol University Churchill Appeal, which was launched in October, 1946, to provide for an extension of the University and halls of residence, has closed with a total of £254,000.

At the Tate Gallery, London, there is a free exhibition of 154 pictures by Paul Nash from March 17 to May 2. Paul Nash was a leader of the English school of artists whose work became influential during and after the First World War.

REAL AND IDEAL. In the rotunda of the Tate Gallery, London, is an exhibition (open until 6) dealing with the re-planning of the area round Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. Two models show Westminster as it is now, and as it might be.

Government grants to local education authorities for 1948-49 will total £132,297,000. This does not include the cost of the milk-in-schools scheme, which is estimated at £7,500,000 and is on the Ministry of Food vote.

The building of streamlined locomotives is to be abandoned by British Railways, as it has been found that the economy in coal is more than offset by the cost of maintaining the streamline covering.

YOUTH NEWS REEL

BRAVE BROTHERS. David Boarne (14), and his brother Peter (13), Scouts of the 2nd Wallingford Troop, Berkshire, have each been awarded the Scout Gilt Cross for their rescue of a girl from the Thames.

Four Malayan Scouters are to visit this country in June to study Scouting and to undergo training at the Scout Training Centre at Gilwell Park, Chingford.

Two hundred British Scouts have been invited to a National Camp in Norway, in July.

NEW STATE. In the new state of West Java, called Negara Pasundan, the Provisional Parliament has completed its first session. Head of the State is Mr Wirantakoesoemah.

This year Canada is to admit 100,000 immigrants, some from Britain and some displaced persons.

The International Wheat Council has signed an agreement which is to last from August 1 this year until July 31, 1953, and which involves three wheat-exporting countries, the U.S., Canada, and Australia, and 33 wheat-importing countries.

HIGH SPEEDS. At White Sands, New Mexico, U.S.A., a new Navy rocket recently attained a height of 78 miles and a speed of 3000 m.p.h. This is still short of the performance of a German V-2 rocket fired at White Sands, which was a height of 114 miles and a speed of about 3500 m.p.h.

Prince Edward School, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is this year celebrating the 50th anniversary of its foundation.

HIGH OCTANE. A Liberator of BOAC has been re-fuelled from an air-tanker 18,000 feet above the Atlantic.

Britain has agreed to resume the importation of American films.

LAND AID. For Britain's harvest this year, 200,000 volunteer workers are required. The Women's Land Army now has more than 25,000 members. 20,000 Poles and Displaced Persons and 16,000 German civilian farm-workers will also help with the harvest.

At Toynbee Hall Theatre, from March 29 to April 3, two charming plays for children, The Magic Lighter and The Golden Apples, are being performed by Bradford Civic Playhouse Children's Theatre.

P.C. Carter of Ipswich has won the RSPCA Gallantry Award for rescuing two horses trapped in their stables by a fire.

LUCKY DOG. A dog trapped in a drainpipe under a layer of concrete and several feet of earth at Seething Aerodrome recently, was rescued by firemen after they had dug for four hours and broken the concrete.

The Vicar of Christ Church, Eastbourne, an enthusiastic entomologist, has sold 2000 of his collection of 5000 butterflies for £250 to start a restoration fund for the church.

The Royal Navy's Education Branch requires teachers under the age of 36. They will be given short-service commissions.

GOOD SHOW! Willesden Entertainments Committee have planned a drama festival, a fair, dancing, concerts, concert parties and other shows for children this summer.

BB IN THE FALKLANDS. The Boys Brigade Company in the Falkland Islands has recently held a successful nine-day camp. The company, which was enrolled in 1945 and has 50 members, is connected with Christchurch Cathedral and the Tabernacle Church at Stanley, the capital.

The Girl Guides of Letchworth, Hertfordshire, are busily engaged in making ties from sheets that have become old and are no longer in use.

GERMAN PEN-FRIENDS

GERMAN schoolchildren are anxious to exchange letters with British boys and girls, and many of them have been writing to the Education Branch of the Control Commission for Germany asking to be put in touch with young Britons.

The children now at school in Germany have grown up almost completely cut off from the outside world, and they are eager to make contacts with children in other countries—especially Britain.

Boys and girls of the German Secondary schools, of which there are about 700 in the British Zone, can speak and write English quite well, for it is the main foreign language in their schools and they have five periods a week in it.

It has been suggested that Secondary schools in England and Wales should be paired off with Secondary schools in the British Zone of Germany for this correspondence. Schools interested in the scheme should write to the Modern Language Association, 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, WC 2.

Cowboy Charlie

DEAR MR COWBOY, I always go to see cowboy films, so I'd like very much if you would write to me because I have no cowboy friends, and I have no big brothers to play with."

This was the letter sent by 11-year-old Charles McKinley, of Dumbarton, Scotland, and addressed to "A cowboy on a ranch in Oklahoma, U.S.A. Any cowboy, Mr Postman."

Mr Postman was obviously able to find a very kind cowboy, for as a result of his letter Charles is to receive a complete cowboy outfit from a clothing store in Anadarko, a ranching town in Oklahoma, and is now the envy of all the boys in Dumbarton.

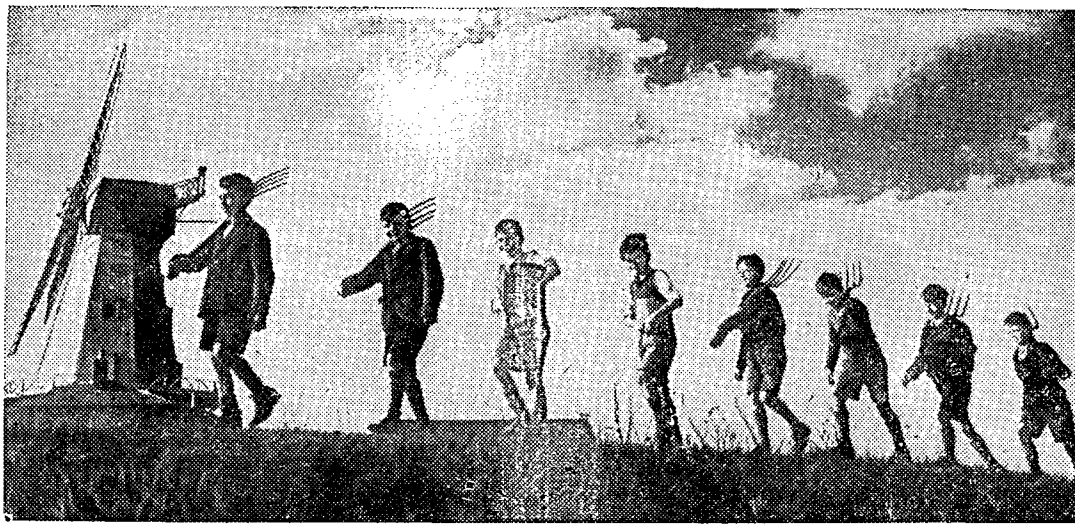
Charles has now quite made up his mind to be a cowboy when he grows up.

THE ROWLAND HILL OF FRANCE

THE stamp in the picture, placed on sale in France this month, commemorates the centenary of the introduction of postage stamps there. Etienne Arago was the man who caused them to be adopted in France eight years after Rowland Hill had introduced them in Britain.

Etienne Arago was the younger brother of a famous French astronomer and physicist, Dominique François Jean Arago.

Etienne was born in Paris in 1802 and lived to be 90. He was a literary man and produced comedies. A Republican in politics, he took part in the revolutionary struggles of his time, being Minister of Posts under the Provisional Government of 1849. In 1849 he was exiled from France, and did not return until 1859. He became Mayor of Paris in 1870, and Director of the Luxembourg Museum in 1879.



Young Gardeners on the March

Near the old Mill at Willesborough, Kent, these boys, who are all under ten, set off to work on their garden which they run under the guidance of their teacher

A New Town For Durham?

THE building of a new town for Durham miners is proposed by the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. The site is at Easington, between the city of Durham and the coast.

This part of England, so rich in coal measures, is steeped in history. What is now the County of Durham was once a part of the kingdom of Northumbria, and many a hard battle was fought on its soil. But Northumbria was also one of the cradles of Christianity in England. St Aidan, St Cuthbert, and the Venerable Bede all lived and worked there for the glory of God.

HERRINGS FOR DOLLARS

THE lowly kipper, or "two-eyed steak" as it is jocularly known in some parts of the British Isles, may soon be earning much-needed dollars, according to Sir Frederick Bell, chairman of the Herring Industry Board. Last autumn a trial consignment of Lerwick kippers in cold storage was sent to Seattle, U.S.A., and there is hope that this fish may become popular in the American market.

To help the efforts to expand foreign markets a considerable amount of research work is now being done to find new and more palatable sauces which will suit the flavour of the cured or red herring. Scientific research is also being carried out on the problem of canning, especially at the Torry station, at Aberdeen.

These nutritious fish can be treated in several ways for the market—sold as fresh herrings, as kippers and bloaters, as salt or red herrings, and also as tinned herrings.

Progress in Nepal

THE little Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, home of the incomparable Gurkhas, now has a Constitution based on the right of every man to a vote. It confers on the Nepalese most of the civil rights enjoyed by citizens of democratic states.

About a year ago Maharaja Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, hereditary Prime Minister of Nepal, set up a committee to consider this important matter. The result is the new Constitution—a great progressive step in this remote kingdom.

NEW LIFE FOR THE RIVERS

KENYA has recently had its population increased by some 20,000 lives. True, the newcomers are but trout, but they are trout with a wonderful story. They were collected as eggs in British rivers, and in that state they made the trip by plane in metal trays kept cool by ice. Hatching soon after arrival in Africa, the fish now give every promise of fruitfully stocking or restocking the high-lying waters of Kenya.

This stocking of rivers with fresh life is no new thing, for did we not stock the rivers of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand with trout and salmon last century? There were one or two failures, but in 1864, profiting by previous mistakes, naturalists shipped a cargo of eggs that arrived unhatched, to come to life in waters where neither trout nor salmon had ever been seen.

Many more consignments followed, and every trout or salmon that swims those beautiful waters today—giants, many of them—is a descendant of those hatched from the British eggs of over 80 years ago. They travelled through the fierce heat of the tropics, packed in moss and charcoal placed beneath 32 tons of ice in the iceroom of the ship before any such thing as a refrigerator had been set up in any seagoing vessel. Ice still has to delay egg-hatching of fish that are to be, but the speed of an aeroplane in getting the ova from continent to continent greatly modifies the problems faced by the pioneers of old.

CINEMA ON RAILS

WHEN British Army troops travelling between Hamburg and Krefeld find the 300-mile journey boring—they go to the cinema.

Members of the Army Cinema Corporation have converted a former German coach into the Army's first cinema-on-rails. The cinema can seat 48 people in comfortable chairs.

To reduce the noise the walls and ceiling have been draped with cloth, and carpet has been laid on the floor. The windows have been boarded up and coats-of-arms of the visited towns are displayed. The films shown are mainly shorts—news reels, comedies, and travel.

Spud Murphy as Messenger

WE hear of messages being sent by sea in bottles, and of messages by carrier pigeon. Now a potato has joined the ranks of long-distance messengers.

The other day Mr G. E. Miller, a Londoner, had his usual ration of potatoes, and among them was one, scooped out and held together by nails, in which he found a message inviting the buyer to write to the Dutch grower.

Though the precious spud meant one spud less for Mr Miller's dinner table, it added one more link in the chain of international good will.

HOW TO MOVE A ROOF

MR DONALD JARVIE, a young motor engineer of Kilsyth, Scotland, must be given the palm for ingenuity. Wishing to remove a roof on his old garage to a new one with walls he had himself built, he decided he could do the job at one go.

First he drove a heavy lorry into his old garage and deflated the tyres. His next step was to put props under the roof and remove the walls. Then he blew up his tyres again, took away the props—and drove off with the roof balanced on top of his lorry.

When he arrived at his new garage the process was reversed. He drove inside the walls, manoeuvred into position, deflated the tyres once more—and there was the roof snugly in position!

Art Treasures Return

BRONZE statues of Hercules and Flora by the sculptor Gordeyev, which once adorned Cameron's Gallery at Empress Catherine's Palace in Tsarskoe Selo (now the town of Pushkin), have been recovered from Germany. They were stolen by Nazis, and sent away with other masterpieces stolen from the splendid palaces in Leningrad's suburbs.

Some 8000 rare articles from the palaces are reported to have been recently discovered in the Soviet occupation zone in Germany and in Tallinn, Narva, and Riga.

THE ROYAL TREES

TEN acres of wood in Richmond Park, containing a varied assortment of 25,000 aspiring young trees, have been named Queen Elizabeth's Wood in honour of our present Queen.

When the King and Queen, with Princess Margaret, visit Australia they will see two royal coppices which they helped to plant at Canberra, and which were named in their honour when, as Duke and Duchess of York, they visited the Australian capital 21 years ago. They will be anxious to see how the trees there have fared, for, small growths as they were, raised here at Kew Gardens, they then looked thriving, ambitious youngsters, none the worse for their long sea voyage.

There were two each of oak, beech, and horse chestnut, and six each of cricket bat willow, alder, and elm; and the Commonwealth Government hopes in time to plant new coppices everywhere throughout the Federal territory from cuttings from these trees planted by the King and Queen in 1921.

Amateur Orchestra

THE enterprising town of Worthing has launched yet another new scheme.

The first town to have a children's orchestra and choir supported by municipal funds, Worthing is now the first town in the country to have a municipally-sponsored amateur symphony orchestra. It has been provisionally named the Worthing Citizens' Orchestra, and the use of Worthing Assembly Hall will be given free for rehearsals and concerts. Already 70 players have applied for membership.

SCHOOLGIRL SPINNERS

AMONG those who attended a week's course at Dorchester recently on the spinning of raw sheep's wool was Rachel Hickson, aged 14, of Swanage, who is seen in this picture busy at the wheel. Rachel also spins the wool from her pet Angora rabbits, and knits it into pretty scarves, mitts, babies' bonnets, and so on.

Besides spinning with the wheel, students at the course also learned to spin on a primitive Bedouin spindle like



those still used by the Arabs for spinning the fabric of their tents. They were also taught how to ply and skein the wool and to dye it with vegetable dyes.

In the dye-house lovely shades of gold, yellow, brown, and green were obtained from such everyday things as wild mignonette, privet berries, and onion skins.



A Penguin Comes to School

At the school on lonely Tristan da Cunha, a penguin visits the pupils. The teacher is Mrs Handley, whose husband, the Revd A. E. Handley, Tristan's devoted chaplain, passed away on the island last month.

THE FIRST CHINESE

FOUR human skeletons and two prehistoric dwellings were discovered recently three miles north of Lintao in South Kansu Province, China. The Tao River Valley in Kansu, therefore, is probably one of the cradles of ancient Chinese civilisation, and even more exciting finds at the same place are anticipated. The man responsible for the finds is Professor Pei Wenchung, the eminent geologist, who discovered the fossilised skull of the world-famous Peking Man, in December 1929.

These new finds should prove some consolation to China's archaeologists, for the Peking Man's skull is missing. Dr Yang Chung-chien, of the National Geographic Survey, has declared that he has almost given up hope of recovering these lost fossilised remains—the oldest ever found. They are believed to be somewhere in Japan.

The Peking Man lived at least 500,000 years ago. The skull was found in a limestone cave 40 miles from Peking and placed in a research laboratory in the neighbourhood. It is regarded as the most important evidence in the whole history of human evolution. First traces of the

fossils (two teeth) had come to light as early as 1921, eight years before the complete skull was found.

Shortly before the Pacific war started in 1941, Chinese officials, apprehensive lest the Japanese should come to take them, asked American Marines to remove the fossils to a safer place.

Dr Yang Chung-chien has now stated that inquiries show that the Marines were captured by the Japanese before they could escape. Since then the fossils—hidden from the gaze of man for half a million years before their original discovery—have disappeared. A search for them is now in progress.

In 1945 there was a report from Shanghai that the missing fossils had been found again at Tokyo University and were being returned to China, but this was never substantiated.

Earthen vessels, stones, and bones found in the cave where the new discoveries have been made may throw much light on the way of life of these early men. It is believed that the Peking Man was small, about 5 feet 1½ inches tall, and his brain 20 per cent smaller than that of a modern Chinese.

The Officer Who Spoke Russian

COMMANDER HAROLD GRENFELL, R.N., who passed on not long ago, could speak Russian fluently and this enabled him to carry out a very courageous service for the Allies in the First World War. Lord Strabolgi has made known this bold action in The Times.

Commander Grenfell was our Naval Attaché in Petrograd—Leningrad was then called—in October 1917 when the Bolsheviks seized power in Russia. One result of this was that discipline among the Russian sailors of the Baltic Fleet collapsed. The warships were taken over by sailors' committees and these fell to quarrelling among themselves.

The Germans, hearing of this state of affairs, realised that the

Russian fleet was quite incapable of putting to sea and fighting, so they began an attack on the Gulf of Riga, intending to capture Petrograd, then the capital of Russia.

The Russian sailors had murdered many of their officers, yet Commander Grenfell took his life in his hands and went on board the Russian flagship, where he invited the leaders of the sailors to meet him. He made them an inspiring speech in Russian, urging them to put to sea and fight the common enemy of Russia and the Allies. He spoke so convincingly that they took his advice, and in the subsequent fighting the German advance was delayed and much valuable time was gained.

Pity the Poor Students!

A NATIONAL survey to find out the financial circumstances of university students in Great Britain is to be carried out. It should reveal, among other things, the proportion of students who have to work in their spare time to make ends meet, a practice which too often interferes with studies.

Students down the ages seem to have had difficulty with their money affairs. A 13th-century writer tells us what life was like for scholars at Oxford in his time:

"He and his two companions who lodged in the same chamber had only their tunics, and one gown between them, and each of them a miserable pallet. When one, therefore, went out with the gown to hear a lecture, the others sat in their room, and so they went forth alternately; and bread with a little wine and pottage sufficed for their food."

Too Generous

Oliver Goldsmith, when he was at Trinity College, Dublin, was the perfect type of the penniless student. Whatever money he had went through his hands like water. Reckless, thriftless, generous to a fault, his purse was at the service of any lame dog who cared to ask him for money and, as a consequence, he himself was continually in debt, a habit which pursued him for the rest of his life.

Goldsmith managed to earn some money in those days by acting as a sizar, or servant to other undergraduates. He also used to write ballads for street-singers, and received five shillings for each. But even five shillings did not stay long with the man who, on one occasion, gave the very blankets off his bed to a starving woman and her five crying children and had to be rescued in the morning cold and stiff from the ticking of his mattress where he had crawled to try to keep himself warm.

Rubber Suit



Designed to protect R A F men from exposure if they are forced down at sea, this inflatable rubber suit weighs less than three pounds. The wearer in the picture is carrying a rubber dinghy.

The Editor's Table

EASTER FAITH

AT the heart of the Christian religion is the belief that on a spring morning nearly 2000 years ago, when Pontius Pilate was Governor of Judea, the man Jesus that had been three days dead rose to life again.

*The strife is o'er, the battle done;
The victory of life is won;
The song of triumph has begun
Alleluia!*

So sang the early Christians, and so has the whole Christian church sung ever since that first Easter morning dawned. It is this belief which has stirred the devotion of countless millions, and carried the same faith to every corner of the world.

CHRISTIANITY without Easter is not Christianity. We should still have some beautiful words of Jesus to meditate on, and still gain much inspiration from them. But the power and hope which make the Christian religion unique come from the Resurrection of Christ.

This is the news of good hope for our time. "See He is not here but goeth before you into Galilee." Those words which turned the quaking disciples' feet away from the Garden into the World are a challenge to our day. Easter gives hope in the place of despair, confidence instead of fear. It is the triumph of life over death, of love over hatred, and of truth over falsehood.

ALL true Christians turn to the miracle of Easter because without it life would be an endlessly grey and grim affair. Here is fresh warmth to cheer our chilly days and to re-light the fire of hope which may need re-kindling in some hearts. If the life of Christ "brake the age-bound chains of hell" then hope shines on undimmed, and every man may be undaunted however dark the day may be.

*The powers of death have done
their worst,
But Christ their legions hath dispersed;
Let shouts of holy joy outburst,
Alleluia!*

For He Is Risen

AND, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow.

And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified.

He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you.
St Matthew

Lands of Hope and Glory

AT a meeting in Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, not long ago, Mr Stanley Cooke, a prominent industrialist and man of public affairs in Bulawayo, outlined an inspiring picture of British Commonwealth aims in Africa.

"Let us make Central Africa a great Dominion or Federation of self-governing British territories," he said. "Such a Dominion or Federation could, with its wealth, and under proper development, soon rank with any other part of the British Commonwealth and, working in co-operation with our neighbours on either side, could put a Western Federation on the very top line of the world."

He went on to urge the federation of six territories, the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, and a possible seventh, the northern part of Bechuanaland.

This grand conception is admittedly something that belongs to the future, but the expression of such ideals shows how our kinsmen in Africa are at one with us in their ardent desire to build up our great heritage, and, by placing the British Commonwealth on a sound economic basis, to make it an increasing force for good in the world.

OUR CHILD LIFE

A NATION is judged by its care of its children, writes The Pedestrians' Association in its Commentary on the Final Report of the Road Safety Committee. That Report suggested that measures to ensure the safety of children on the roads were largely a responsibility for local authorities; but the Association's view is that the country as a whole cannot be indifferent to the general condition of danger on the roads, the removal of which is largely a national responsibility. This is sound criticism indeed.

Under the E



PETER PUCK
WANTS TO KNOW

If old salts live
in cellars

*If you sing you will get rid of
worries, says a choir-master. And
give them to other people.*

A VIOLINIST says his family never
press him to play. Might make
him go flat.

A FATHER says his daughter has a
good ear for music. So it is no
use buying her a mouth-organ.

THERE is still time to plant straw-
berry runners. If you can
catch them.

A GREAT DANE eats more than four
Dachshunds. We thought dog
didn't eat dog.

A CRITIC describes a song as having
granite beauty. Hard to sing?

THINGS SAID

To be a good citizen of Britain, of the British Commonwealth, and of the world, you want to start by being a good citizen of your town or village.

The Prime Minister

BRITAIN could save about ten million dollars if waste-paper collection were increased by 100,000 tons.

Herbert Morrison, M P

WE are sending coal to every country in Europe.

Chairman of the National Coal Board

IF we could make it plain that while we menace no one we should defend ourselves, we should have made a lasting step on the road to peace.

Anthony Eden, M P

THE English language is a constructive spiritual design in the world.

Ernest Bevin, Foreign Minister

The Tight Shoe

ONE of the problems that worry all mothers is the fact that children's feet grow so quickly that they soon outgrow their shoes.

At Kettering, the British Boot and Shoe Research Association has been studying this matter and has come to the conclusion that children's shoes do not at present make enough allowance for the rapid growth of the young foot. Consequently it often happens that the foot is cramped and deformed. Now a new range of lasts is to be designed, and when these are ready children's feet will be both more comfortable and better shaped—and, incidentally, parents' purses and the family coupons should also receive slight relief.

JUST AN IDEA

As Sterne wrote, *The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it.*

ditor's Table

A MAN has invented a clock that does not tick. We have two or three old ones like that.

□

NOWADAYS you can have your nose remodelled to suit your face. What if your face doesn't suit your nose?

□

AN ex-soldier does his own decorating. He would prefer to be decorated by the King.

□

CHELMSFORD is looking for an ideal factory worker. Must first find the ideal factory.



A CERTAIN composer is said to be wrapped up in his music. Must have used all his clothing coupons.

The Local Fire-Service

ON April 1 the National Fire Service, brought into being as a war emergency measure, will become a local government service again.

"The genuine spirit of localism," as George Borrow put it, will thus be encouraged, as indeed it should be. Towns used to take a pride in their local fire brigades, and they will do so again.

Yet the need for the utmost co-operation with boundary neighbours in fighting fires will remain. Where the saving of life and property is concerned boundaries are immaterial.

THE EARLY PRIMROSE

Primrose, first born child of Ver, Merry Springtime's Harbinger.

JOHN FLETCHER'S lines, written over 300 years ago, may well be recalled at this present time. The primrose, with its sweet simplicity and its clustered smiles, is very dear to the hearts of us all. England would not be England without the primrose.

The name of this flower was originally "primerole," from the Latin "primula," but in the course of time "role" became "rose." A primrose is a species of primula.

Elia Gets A New Coat

MY tailor has brought me home a new coat, lapelled, with a velvet collar. He assures me everybody wears velvet collars now. Some are born fashionable, some achieve fashion, and others, like your humble servant, have fashion thrust upon them. The rogue has been making inroads hitherto by modest degrees, foisting upon me an additional button, recommending gaiters; but to come upon me thus in a full tide of luxury, neither becomes him as a tailor nor the ninth of a man. My meek gentleman was robbed the other day, coming with his wife and family in a one-horse shay from Hampstead; the villains rifled him of four guineas, some shillings and half-pence, and a bundle of customers' measures, which they swore were bank-notes. They did not shoot him, and when they rode off he addressed them with profound gratitude, making a congee: "Gentlemen, I wish you good night, and we are very much obliged to you that you have not used us ill." And this is the cuckoo that has had the audacity to foist upon me ten buttons on a side and a black velvet collar! *Charles Lamb in a letter to Southey*

SPRING HARBINGER

WHEN beechen buds begin to swell,
And woods the blue-birds' warble know,
The yellow violet's modest bell
Peeps from last year's leaves below. *William C. Bryant*

RIGHT SOWING

TO him that soweth righteousness shall be a sure reward. *Proverbs 11*

SCOTLAND'S WILD LIFE

SCOTLAND'S heritage of wild life needs proper legislation to preserve it, said Dr F. Fraser Darling in a recent lecture arranged by the Natural Reserve Committee of the National Trust for Scotland.

He said that in the past 1000 years Scotland had lost several species—the brown bear, reindeer, elk, beaver, wild ox, wild pony, and wolf, all of which disappeared before 1743. Then came the turn of such birds as the great auk, crane, bittern, kite, goshawk, and osprey, and there were barely 100 pairs of golden eagles left. Further extinctions might be prevented by establishing certain areas, which had now been worked out, where measures could be taken to preserve the wild life.

Dr Darling pointed out that the islands of Scotland were the breeding ground of more than half the world's population of the gannet and probably gave sanctuary to half the world's stock of the Atlantic seal. Some of the islands, too, such as the Isle of May and Fair Isle, were of immense importance as points in the migration routes of birds.

Visitors



Two of the German girls who are guests at English schools are here seen at Benenden School in Kent. They are Ursula Vieth and Annedore Arndt, both from Dortmund.

On the Way to Football Fame

DENNIS RAWKINS of Dagenham has realised a boyhood dream. Although only 15 years, he has become office boy to the manager of the West Ham Football Club. He has also signed on as an amateur for this famous League club, and will be allowed to train with the well-known players until he is old enough to wear their colours.

Dennis has been captain and centre-half of the Dagenham Minors team, who have been an outstanding side this season, having scored over 200 goals to only 15 in their matches, all of which they have won. He hopes to follow in the footsteps of such players as Tommy Lawton and Stanley Matthews, both of whom started their careers in football as office boys—Lawton with Burnley and Matthews with Stoke City.

The Treasure in the Old Chest

THE Scottish Society of Antiquaries was able to step in recently, just in time, and buy privately for Scotland's collection of royal treasures a precious relic that might otherwise have gone to the highest private bidder at a London auction sale.

This treasure was the vessel of gold, called an ampulla, that once contained the consecrated oil at the Scottish crowning of Charles the First in Edinburgh in 1633; and it should now be added to the Scottish royal regalia at Edinburgh Castle, which has a history as strange as fiction.

During the war between England and Scotland, following the coronation of Charles the Second at Scone in 1651, the Scottish crown, sceptre, and sword were concealed at Dunnottar Castle until it became apparent that the English must soon capture the stronghold. The Scottish regalia was then smuggled out of the castle, hidden in a bale of lint, by the courageous wife of James Grainger, the minister of the little church at Kinneff; and at dead of night the faithful parson lifted stones in the interior of his church and beneath them buried the storied treasure committed to his care.

When Dunnottar Castle fell and the regalia was missing, great was the outcry and bitter the punishment and persecution of the custodians of the old fortress. With the Restoration, however, the regalia was unearthed from beneath the stones in the little church, and deposited in the Crown Room of Edinburgh Castle. This chamber was a heavily-defended building, and

the chest in which the regalia was kept was a huge one with three massive locks, each with its own key. From 1707 the treasure lay there, year after year, decade after decade. Mystery grew up around it, and, after that, forgetfulness.

When, 111 years later, Sir Walter Scott begged the future George the Fourth to have the matter investigated, a commission of inquiry was set up, and eventually it was decided that the mysterious old chest in the Crown Room should be examined. Accordingly, in the presence of a select few, including Scott, the treasure chest was investigated. The three keys were all lost, and workmen with axes and hammers had therefore to take the place of locksmiths and break it open.

In the broken chest, still unharmed, lay the State Crown, the sword, and the sceptre, for which so much suffering and hardship had been endured. The regalia was allowed to remain where it had been found, for by law the old Scottish Crown had to remain in Scotland. That had been the reason for Charles the First, in spite of his English Coronation, having to go to Holyroodhouse in 1633 for the crowning at which this ampulla, now at last recovered, was used to make him a Scottish king indeed.

CHILDREN AND ROAD SAFETY

TWO splendid little books that will help boys and girls in their campaign for road safety are, *Teddy Tells You*, a book for very young road users, by Rose Fyleman, 1s; and *Children, Your Highway Code*, 9d.

Teddy Tells You is the story, mostly in rhyme, of how a small, cuddly bear was taught road safety by his young mistress. Teddy had to start by learning which was his right hand and which his left, but soon he was making rhymes himself, and he made a good one about a boy who fell off a bus by trying to alight from it before it had stopped. *Teddy Tells You* is delightfully illustrated by Emil Weiss.

The pictures in *Children, Your Highway Code*, are also by Emil Weiss. It is a booklet for boys

and girls from about eight to twelve. It is not in story form but consists of clear-cut instructions for young pedestrians and cyclists.

There are reduced prices for the purchase in bulk of these booklets: 12 copies of *Teddy Tells You* for 10s, 100 for £4, and 1000 for £35. *Children, Your Highway Code* can be obtained at 12 copies for 7s 6d, 100 for £3, and 1000 for £27 10s. Both books are published by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, 52 Grosvenor Gdns, London, SW1.

These little books will help young people to set a better example than ever to the grown-up. But the young folks have still a long way to go; last year 891 children were killed on the roads—891 terrible tragedies.



THIS ENGLAND

The Wiltshire village of Pickwick, which is to be sold this week

Yes, We Have Twopenny Pieces

COLLECTORS of coins and medals have recently had a disappointment. Suggestions that the Mint should issue twopenny pieces, in addition to the three-penny pieces, as a step between the penny and the sixpence, have met with the official answer that the proposal is impossible.

Yet we already have twopenny pieces! The coins, few in number, are specially minted for Maundy Thursday, which falls this year on the 25th of March. In olden times our Kings used, on that day, to wash the feet of a certain number of poor and aged men, in imitation of the washing of the feet of the Disciples by Jesus before the Last Supper. The practice was observed in this country down to the time of William the Third. Now, with a splendid ceremonial service at Westminster Abbey, the giving of the Maundy money is a surviving part of the vanished ritual. Nowadays a number of men equalling the total of the King's years, and a similar number of women, all of them aged and poor, each receive annually shillings and other coins which again total the aggregate of the King's age. The smaller coins are silver pennies, silver twopenny pieces, silver threepenny pieces, and silver fourpenny bits.

But the fact that we shall not have twopenny pieces in general circulation need not be lamented.

LADY DAY

MARCH 25 is Lady Day, or Quarter Day.

Lady Day is so called because it is the Feast of the Annunciation, commemorating the occasion when the angels told the Virgin Mary that she was to be the mother of Our Saviour.

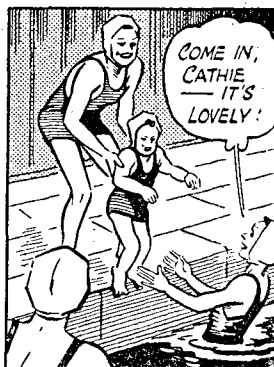
All four Quarter Days coincide with religious festivals. In addition to Lady Day, we have Midsummer Day, celebrating the birth of St John the Baptist; Michaelmas, which is the Feast of St Michael and All Angels; and Christmas.

By tradition several flowers—Lady's Smock in particular—are associated with Lady Day.

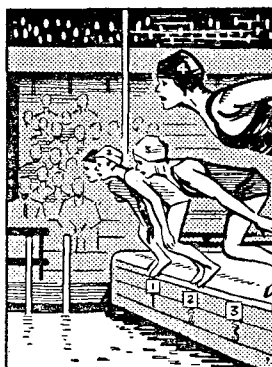
Steps to Sporting Fame



British Olympic swimming "hope" is Cathie Gibson, 16-year-old Motherwell girl, holder of 29 free-style and backstroke records.



Catherine is one of a family of five swimmers. Four took to the water readily. The exception was Cathie. But by the time she was eight she had become quite a capable little swimmer.



At 14 Cathie held three Scottish records. Slow off the mark, she is a human torpedo in the water and her fighting spirit has won international respect. Her height is only 5 feet 3 inches.



A remarkable feature of this young swimmer is her vitality. Between races at Monte Carlo last year she used to swim far out to sea and she often has three training sessions daily.

Cathie Gibson

The Children's Newspaper, March 27, 1948

Making the Desert Blossom

AN American expert on soil conservation, Dr Walter Clay Lowdermilk, has been describing his vision of bringing back to great desert areas in the Middle East and North Africa the fertility that once was theirs. He would like to see established a Jordan Valley Authority and, later, a Tigris-Euphrates Authority in Iraq, where, he estimates, the re-fertilised soil could maintain 40 million people.

No doubt Dr Lowdermilk has in mind the great achievement of the Tennessee Valley Authority which is in process of reclaiming no less than seven million acres of land, of which 2,500,000 acres were previously almost entirely useless for agriculture. For huge tracts of land were being rapidly destroyed by soil erosion owing to bad methods of cultivation. This process has already been halted.

The Tennessee River, whose floods formerly created so much havoc in the valley, is now completely controlled and this has also reduced the floods on the Mississippi into which the Tennessee pours its waters. The dams built by the TVA have created great lakes which have a total shore-line longer than the coast of the whole of the United States itself.

If the same imagination is shown in the Middle East and in North Africa it may well be that the deserts there will also blossom as the rose.

THE APPLE OF AMERICA'S EYE

"THERE is no apple grown in the world to touch English apples." So said Mr A. R. Wills the other day when the National Farmers' Union announced the formation of a market produce show society.

We may take pride in the supremacy of our apples, especially Cox's orange pippins, not only because we know that they are so delicious but also because people abroad think so, too—and buy them. America is a good customer, and we receive valuable dollars in return.

A TOWER CLOCK THAT WILL GO ANYWHERE

A clock which is big enough for a small town, and yet is so simple and compact that it can be fitted into one small packing-case, and sent anywhere in the world, is something of a novelty; but many hundreds of such clocks may be sent out from Britain in the near future.

The idea behind this unusual timepiece is to provide a clock for places situated where it would be far too expensive to send out a skilled man; for the ordinary types of "tower clock," as big clocks for churches and public buildings are called, have to be set up by specially-trained men. In the past, this has meant that some of the more remote places of the world have had to do without a public clock.

To overcome this, a famous British firm of clockmakers have produced a new timekeeper which is both simple and strong, can easily be adapted to almost any site in any kind of building, and can be fitted in place by anyone—on a tropical island or on an Antarctic outpost.

On a sturdy framework shaped like a shallow table are mounted the four wheels which are all that the clock needs. The

pendulum, which has a rod of a metal almost unaffected by heat and cold, is so fitted that the roughest usage cannot damage the "escapement," the part of a clock that actually counts the time.

The dial is made by simply painting a white disc on any suitable wall, and fixing the twelve "chapters," or wedge-shaped bronze castings which are supplied with the clock. The biggest size of dial that the clock will operate is five feet across,

but if this is too large for any particular wall, the chapters can be made smaller, broken off to size, just in the same way that one breaks a block of chocolate! The hands are marked on their backs with the correct measurements for various smaller sizes of dial, and merely have to be cut with snips.

To fit up the hands, it is only necessary to drill a hole at the dial centre, and fit up a neat little unit which carries the spindle and pipe for the minute and hour hands, and also includes the wheels which make them revolve at different speeds. Then, with this unit and the hands in place, the dial is linked to the "works" of the clock by simple rods and bevel wheels.

In the case with the clock is everything that could possibly be needed—hammer, file, screw-drivers, hacksaw, snips, chisel, pliers, and even paint, putty, brushes, oil, nails, and screws!

Actual tests have shown that people who have never before had anything to do with a clock are able to fit up one of these "export" clocks in a few hours and also regulate it to keep excellent time.

Dressing the Trees

Six workmen spent three weeks putting leaves on the trees for scenes in a recent film at Pinewood Studios. The Set Dresser was faced with the problem of providing six weeping willows, a beech, and a silver birch for the grounds of a country house. Each leaf had to be put by hand on the plaster boughs and stems provided by the studio workshops. Altogether 50,000 leaves were used.

The finished job gave a pleasant illusion of an English summer to visitors on the set—most of whom were shivering from the winter wind.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND—Picture Version of Lewis Carroll's Delightful Fantasy

Alice had been imprisoned in the White Rabbit's house because she had grown too large to get out of it. Then

the crowd of small animals outside had thrown pebbles in at her, and these had turned into little cakes. By

eating the cakes she had shrunk to about four inches high. She ran out of the house and the crowd pursued her.



Alice escaped into a thick wood. She saw a caterpillar sitting on a mushroom, smoking a hookah. It was an argumentative caterpillar, but it told Alice how to grow larger by eating one side of the mushroom. She did so and walked on, then stopped when she saw a little house. A footman with a face like a fish was knocking at the door.



Another footman with a frog's head opened the door, and the fish-footman gave him a huge letter saying: "To the Duchess. An invitation from the Queen to play croquet." They both bowed low. The fish-footman went away, and the door closed with the frog-footman still outside. He sat down and stared at the sky. Alice went timidly up to the door and knocked.



"There is no sort of use in knocking," said the footman; "because I'm on the same side of the door as you, and they're making such a noise inside no one could hear you." There certainly was an extraordinary noise inside—a constant howling and sneezing. "Please, how am I to get in?" asked Alice. "I shall sit here," remarked the footman, "till tomorrow . . ."



At that moment the door of the house opened and a large plate came skimming out, grazed the footman's nose, and broke on a tree. "I shall sit here," he continued in the same tone, "on and off for days." Alice asked, "But what am I to do?" "Anything you like," he replied, and began whistling. "He's perfectly idiotic," thought Alice, and ventured to open the door.

Some queer people await Alice in this house. See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, March 27, 1948

Bird Patients at the Zoo

By Our Own Correspondent

FROM time to time there is brought up to the Zoo at Regent's Park some wild bird which has been found injured, and while the menagerie is in no sense a "bird hospital" the doctors usually do what they can for the casualty. Just now they have two such patients on their hands, both of them, oddly enough, sea birds. One is a gannet, or solan goose, the other is a black-headed gull.

The gannet was found the other morning in his Pirbright (Surrey) garden by Major D. M. Stanley, who, looking from his bedroom window, saw the bird sitting on the lawn. On going out to inspect it more closely, Major Stanley fully expected it to fly away. To his surprise, however, the gannet remained sitting on the grass and, picking it up, Major Stanley found that it had an injured wing, probably caused by colliding with some nearby telegraph wires.

On the Mend

Major Stanley took the bird indoors, and for a few days fed it on small bits of fish. Unable to get enough food for it, he decided to take the bird to Regent's Park, where doctors promptly looked it over. "Fortunately, the wing is not broken," one doctor told me. "It is merely the muscle which has got strained. The cure is rest and good feeding, both of which we can give it."

Now recuperating in the Southern Aviary along with other sea-birds, the gannet is mending well. It has developed a strong attachment to its keeper and, seated on a rock near the aviary gate, waits patiently for the man's arrival each morning. It is then fed by hand.

The casualty's future is uncertain. "We may keep it here permanently, as we have several other gannets in residence," the doctor added. "But if, when it is quite well again, it seems to want its freedom, we shall let it go. Experience shows that gannets seldom do well in aviaries unless they have been hatched there, or were taken when quite young."

Mid-Air Collision

If there is some doubt about the cause of the gannet's wing injury, there is none about that of the gull, which was brought in by Mr C. H. Nye, of Eccleston Square, London. Mr Nye, as it happens, was also looking out of his window, watching gulls wheeling above the house-tops, when he saw one of the birds hit an overhead wire and come fluttering down on to the roof of a nearby outhouse.

Fearing that the bird would be caught by a cat, Mr Nye decided to play the "good Samaritan," and, climbing to the shed roof, caught the gull and took it indoors. He then saw that the bird had lost the tip of one wing—a mishap which, while not serious, would certainly prevent it from flying for awhile. So Mr Nye, too, took his "find" to the Zoo, where the doctors are now doing their best to heal the bird's injury. It, too, will be subsequently freed should it appear not to appreciate life in captivity.

C. H.

The Helping Hand in Europe

A CN correspondent in Switzerland sends us this account of the Christian Reconstruction Movement in Europe, which has been meeting in conference at the little mountain village of St Cergue near Geneva.

UP here in the mountains above Lake Geneva, with glorious views towards Mont Blanc, there has been unfolded during a five-day meeting the tale of help to Europe which the Christian churches of the world have been giving ever since the close of fighting in Europe. Seventeen European countries have been represented.

One of the first charges of the Reconstruction movement has been the rebuilding of bombed churches. In Germany bricks are now being made out of compressed rubble, while in Switzerland the wooden roofs are being made to fit the walls. Over £500,000 has been spent in this way and it is estimated that another million pounds will be needed.

Some of the hardest-hit people in Europe are the pastors. In France they are now being forced to do other jobs in order to supplement their meagre salaries. Many of them are without a second suit of clothes, so raw wool is bought in America and made into black cloth for pastors in France and Greece. In the same way cotton dresses are brought across the Atlantic and turned into cotton cloth in Germany.

One reporter from Germany said that on one Sunday morning he met a pastor riding a bicycle which had come from Britain, his communion set was from California, the wine was

from Switzerland, and his service books were printed on paper made from Swedish wood pulp. Europe's helping hand is stretched out across the seas from many countries, and is some evidence of the ability of the Christian churches to work together in time of need.

In nearly every country of Europe there is American help. Over twelve million children are getting extra food in European countries through the flow of food across the Atlantic, and last year over ten million pounds of food and clothes were sent. New Zealand was asked through her churches to give ten thousand pairs of shoes, and the number sent to Europe was thirty thousand. A grain ship has just arrived in Bremen with ten million pounds of wheat collected from farmers in the mid-west prairie states, and the cargo is now being distributed through the churches and their organisations.

Many hundreds of hospitals, orphanages, and asylums, are maintained by church organisations in Europe, and the Reconstruction movement is equipping them with fresh linen and domestic utensils.

So while the skies look dark over Europe, and fresh fears haunt her distressed peoples, there is this unique service of the helping hand which is strengthening the Christian forces of the continent.

SITE OF A SAXON TOWN

FINDS during recent excavations suggest that the site chosen by the Town Council of Thetford, Norfolk, for a new housing estate occupies the scene of the Saxon town. A hut site, apparently consisting of two rows, and a certain amount of pottery and bone, have been brought to light during the last few days. Other discoveries are a couple of small iron knives, and a little decorated bronze rod. These may well have belonged to people living in the Saxon settlement which was sacked by the Danes under King Sweyn after he had caused havoc in Norwich.

Group Captain G. M. Knocker, of the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments under the Ministry of Works, is superintending the digging. "We hope to get the lay-out of the Saxon settlement," he states. "The original huts appear to have been dug into the ground about 18 inches to two feet, and filled up in the course of years with refuse. The Saxons had the habit of throwing bones on the floor and just stamping them in."

The progress of excavations in this ancient township will be followed by all interested in the early days of our island home.

The Boat Race and the Olympics

THE Varsity Boat Race next Saturday will have a greater importance than ever this year, for the winning crew may be selected to represent Great Britain in the rowing section of the Olympic Games. If neither crew shows any pronounced superiority, however, Britain's "Eights" crew may be chosen from among the Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen.

With the Olympics in view, both Varsity crews this year have been coached by the same man—Peter Haigh Thomas, a former Cambridge rowing Blue and coach of many winning eights. Haigh Thomas is in charge of our Olympic oarsmen.

If the weather is fine, this year's Boat Race should attract one of the greatest crowds ever seen along the famous Putney to Mortlake stretch of the Thames,

for interest in sport is keener than ever. Both crews will be competing in new boats, and although Cambridge have been the more impressive in their training spins, Oxford are keen to reduce the lead of Cambridge in victories down the years.

Whether Light Blue or Dark Blue, may the better crew win.

Plane Hunts Wolves

A NORWEGIAN Air Force plane in the Lapland region recently spotted a pack of wolves and took up the chase.

Diving down, the plane opened fire. The pack dispersed after two wolves were shot.

Wolf packs have been killing reindeer in Norway, and after the success of this unrehearsed chase, an organised air-campaign against wolves is most probable.



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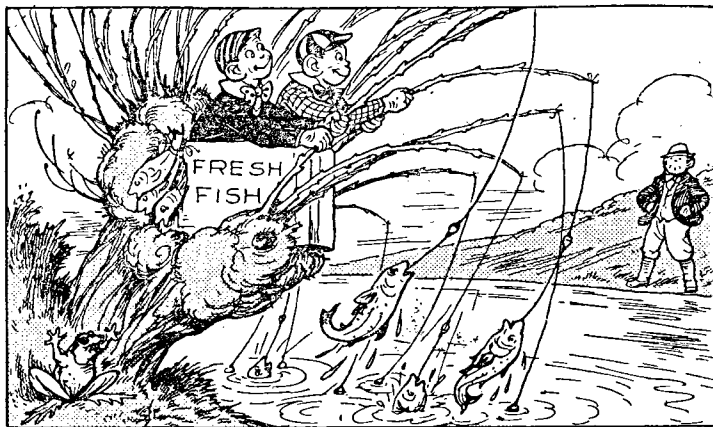
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Jacko's Fishy Business



A MATTER of urgency with Jacko and Chimp was how to get some money for the Easter Fair at Monkeyville. "Pater has stopped my pocket money to pay for the broken kitchen window," Jacko was saying as they passed a pollard willow tree. Then he stopped. "I've got it," he chuckled—"mass production." And very soon he had string and floats attached to the overhanging branches; then he and Chimp began to land fish as fast as they could. "Roll up, roll up," cried Jacko. "Fine fresh fish. Fine fare!"

NOTHING LEFT

Two guests at an hotel were talking together.

"The advertisement of this place says that it is excellent for change and rest," said one.

"True," replied the other. "The waiters get all the change and the proprietor gets the rest."

Other Worlds

IN the evening Venus is in the south-west and Mars and Saturn are in the south.

Uranus is in the south-west. In the morning Jupiter is in the south-east. The picture shows the Moon at

9.30 BST on Thursday morning, March 25.

Sage Saw

THE frog in the well knows nothing of high seas.

The Dollar

WE hear a lot about the dollar in these days.

The word dollar comes from the name of an old German coin, the thaler. Early in the sixteenth century a coin was struck from silver from a mine at Joachimsthal, a Bohemian village. Known as the Joachimsthaler it became thaler to the Germans. The Dutch called it the daler, and the name became dollar in English.

HIS LOSS

THE kindly old gentleman asked the small boy why he was crying.

"My b-brother has a holiday and I haven't," was the tearful reply.

"But why haven't you a holiday?" queried the old gentleman.

"B-because I haven't s-started school yet."

The BRAN TUB

ANAGRAM

A PART of anatomy long curls will hide—

This word of four letters can also mean tide;

But reshuffle again and this time it will be

A piece of a window that you'll clearly see.

Answer next week

Careless Claire

THERE was a young lady named Claire,

Whose tennis made everyone stare.

She cut such a dash,

And the ball she would smash—

Where it went to she seemed not to care.

FARMER GRAY EXPLAINS

Nectar for the Humble Bee. In the hedgerow the golden palm of a swallow gleamed in the March sunshine. The drone of busy bees, eagerly buzzing from blossom to blossom filled the air.

"They seem to be mostly Bumble Bees," remarked Don to Farmer Gray.

"Yes, they are Humble Bees or Bumble Bees, whichever you like," replied the farmer. "They are females and will shortly return to some nook or cranny to resume their broken slumbers. Around May, each bee will seek a suitable site, probably an abandoned mouse nest, and there she will begin to found a colony. Humble Bee communities are much smaller than those of the Honey Bee."

What Your Name Means

Cecil dim sighted
Charles manly
Christopher Christ-bearer
Clara, Clarence bright

Children's Hour

BBC Programmes from Wednesday, March 24, to Tuesday, March 30

WEDNESDAY, 5.0 A Toytown Adventure. 5.30 Jumbo—a story. Scottish, 5.0 Magazine; A Pipe-Major; Poetry Notebook; Mons Meg—a story; Piano-accompaniment. 5.55 Port of Leith—a talk. North, 5.0 The Magic Fire Horse; Books.

THURSDAY, 5.0 Biggles Flies West (Part 3). Scottish, 5.0 Playtime; Songs; Tartan Plaid—a story; Records.

FRIDAY, 5.0 Seven Days—a play. North, 5.0 Worth Meeting Again (1); Songs and Piano.

SATURDAY, 5.0 Serenade. 5.40 The Holy Fire at Jerusalem. Midland, 5.0 Magazine; Two pianos. N. Ireland, 5.0 A Mr Murphy and Timothy John story; Peter Comes In From the Farm; Slippery Sam—a story; Young Artists. West, 5.0 The Oak Tree Folk. 5.15 Magazine. 5.45 Fun Out of Doors—a talk.

SUNDAY, 5.0 The First Easter Egg—a story. 5.10 Easter Carols from New College, Oxford. 5.35 Easter Service.

MONDAY, 5.0 The Fifth Form at St Dominic's (Part 5). 5.30 A music talk. Scottish, 5.30 Painting Competition result; Zoo-man.

TUESDAY, 5.0 Black Beauty (Part 13). 5.15 Two pianos. 5.35 Book Review. N. Ireland, 5.0 The Brave Little Tailor—a play; Sea-view Elementary School Choir.

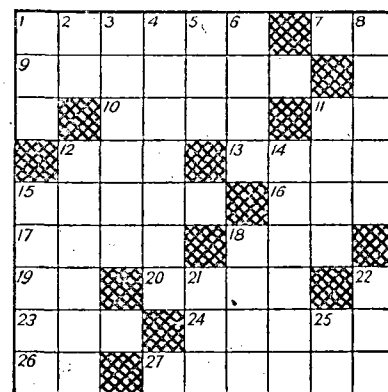
Cross Word Puzzle

Reading Across: 1 Suggests more than one. 7 In the year of Our Lord. 9 Restored to former perfection. 10 Cold confections. 11 An exclamation. 12 Consumed. 13 Neat. 15 Grains. 16 A period of time. 17 Celtic language of the Highlands. 18 A monkey. 19 Father. 20 A wise man. 23 Air Training Corps. 24 A contract for letting of property. 26 French for the. 27 A Christian festival.

Reading Down: 1 To peep narrowly. 2 As in 26 across. 3 Joins together. 4 Moves back. 5 Reverential fear. 6 In case. 8 A stage play. 11 To grant the use of something for reward. 12 To combine with air. 14 To say once more. 15 Part of a flower. 18 Eras. 21 Alabama. 22 By. 25 Compass point.

Asterisks indicate abbreviations. Answer next week

The Children's Newspaper, March 27, 1948



Catch Question

WHY should a taxi-driver be brave?

Because none but the brave deserves the fair (fare).

LAST WEEK'S ANSWER

Word Multiplication

The key word to the multiplication sum was Brimstone. The answer was 141652262.

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Easter ABC

A stands for ANTHEMS at Eastertide heard ;
B is for BRIGHTNESS, in song and in word ;
C stands for CHRIST, who has risen today ;
D's for DISCIPLES, who followed His way ;
E stands for EASTER, when joyous bells ring ;
F is for FLOWERS that come with the spring ;
G is for GLORY, each year born again ;
H stands for HOPE in the hearts of all men ;
I's for INSTRUCTION in truths we should know ;
J is for JESUS, Who conquered all woe ;
K stands for KNOWLEDGE, the armour of man ;
L is for LENT that has ended its span ;
M stands for MARY, the Mother who gave ;
N is for NATURE, awakened, and brave ;
O stands for ORGAN that peals forth our praise ;
P is for PETER, who ran, and did gaze ;
Q stands for QUESTIONS—to ask them is right ;
R is for RISEN, to Heaven's own height ;
S is the SACRAMENT that we receive ;
T stands for THOMAS, who did not believe ;
U is for US who give praise and adore ;
V stands for VICTORY—death is no more ;
W's for WISDOM, those pearls that we need ;
X is EXAMPLE, in word and in deed ;
Y stands for YOUTHFULNESS, life born anew ;
Z is for ZEAL. Happy Easter to you !